The Sun

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if our friends who favor us with manu-ripts and illustrations for publication whe have rejected articles returned they mus-all cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2206.

Director-General Rines's Grappie With the Rallroad Problem.

WALKER D. HINES, Director-General of Railroads, has fought a good fight not merely for the roads operating at control and for the Treasury trying clared that "had the full amounts apvainly to cover the murderous deficits He has fought a good fight as well for the shippers and for the American people, who in the last analysis must foot all the bills.

With a clear comprehension of the economic situation of the whole counsought to disguise from anybody the swim and the Democrats in the execuon business in general, while the rail- the money in a way never before reon general business. With the sound gift for ignorance could seriously assense of the practical railroad man he has wanted a reasonably high traffic rate that would permit the car riers to pay their own way with full thain loads. He has not wanted an immoderately high traffic rate that would result in half empty cars hauled on the main lines and in idle cars crowding the store yards.

Mr. HINES has been wise enough to see and frank enough to declare that it was economic lunacy to try to force the railroads, bleeding to death, to pay steel and coal prices fixed at inordinately high levels so as to keep the steel industry and the coal industry thriving on an artificial basis. railroads; it is a transcendent factor and a really appreciable section of in all manufacturing industries. For Mr. HINES to have assisted deliberately in the Inflation of coal prices, for example, would have been for him the goods which, if railroads are to live, they must haul to market.

Mr. HINES has been catholic enough to conceive and daring enough to contend that in such a predicament as they are caught—the vicious circle of higher wages to equal higher prices, pleasant era comes it will not be beand then still higher prices to equal the higher wages-the American people would be better off to stand more taxes to meet the rallway deficits than more and heavier rate increases to avoid the deficits."

His argument has been that no freight rate going into the cost of n commodity at the point where it is the commodity is received by the ultiof new freight charges into the commodities at the start of the journey on the way to the industries and it emerges from the mills and factories on the way to the jobbers a probable three billions. Starting at that bill. a most favorable way-the proprietors lou, perhaps the freight increase lands and waiters of Paris hotels. with a crash upon the public even a Just the freight increase!

multiplying of railroad rates into of seeing her enemy beaten, humbled commodity costs—that Mr. HINES has and her stolen goods restored. If she contemplated for an alternative meas- has lost anything it is the hate she Galicia that made other industries ure the taxes as a public burden bore toward Germany, a hate bred by than agriculture practically prohibieasier to hold within bounds.

to pack a load of still heavier traffic victors can hate as losers do. charges which may knock it down al-"taxing the traffic what it will bear."

prices there is traffic which flows as she was bound to come to a fight. abundantly at present high rates as

not pay any more stay where it is, a fine light. Possibly even let the traffic that will lower rate.

This, then, would be a return to tence, to discard forever the Junker scientific rate making—something we dreams of a colonial government for have not had since Government oper- which the German-and particularly ation began with its slap-'em-up rates the Prussian-character is totally unall along the line, whether not enough fit, to forget the silly ambitions of the der the Poles was greater than it has or too much, stimulating or killing, aristocracy for world dominion, to been under Austrian proprietorship. possible or impossible; something we have had too little of, in truth, ever derly people, to stop hating, to quit the Poles have been in a large meassince the Interstate Commerce Com- the bad manners which she has ex- ure cut off from any share in the mission began to work the ruin of the hibited toward the rest of the world mining and manufacturing industries American reliway system.

But, thanks to the bitter lessons of our misfortunes and to the Illuminating genius, fortified with stout effort, of WALKER D. HINES, at last we learn -a little.

Kitchin on Economy.

Representative CLAUDE KITCHIN having been dumped out of the chair manship of the Committee on Ways and Means by the American people, lifted his voice in debate on Friday to say :

"The Republicans have saved not a penny. The money would have been saved anyway."

The fact is that the Republican ma jority in the House of Representatives in the first thirty days of the first ses sion of the Sixty-sixth Congress cu \$1,500,000,000 from the amounts de manded by Democrats in the executive departments and bureaus to conduct the public business. Republican Congressmen checked up the spend ing programme of the Democrats, and saved a billion and a half of dollars for the taxpayers by eliminating from it unnecessary, wasteful and unjustified proposals.

Once more exhibiting his profound lack of acquaintance with the proc esses of the Government which pays desperate losses under Government his safary, Representative Kirchin depropriated by the [Democratic] House last February been made available only those amounts found necessary would have been spent."

Representative KITCHIN lived in Washington while the Democrats in Congress were voting appropriations try the Director-General has never so enormous their sam made the head truth that heavier costs put the brakes tive departments were squandering road business in particular depends corded. Only a man with a positive sert that the authors of such prodlgality would ever save a cent.

After the Signing.

The treaty was signed by the Ger mans seven months and seventeen days after Germany's surrender. So far as results go, it might as well advantage of half a year's start in the resumption of actual peace and the world's business may be a small item to those grand minds which look upon months as infinitesimal links in the endless chain of Time; but to most lowly grubbers of the earth-whether they toil in fields, factories or countthe colossal expenses of operation for ing houses—six months is six months

France and England knew on Ar mistice Day-indeed, some time before that-what they were going to ask for, insist upon and get. That had to eat his bread in the sweat of penses and to make it the more diffiover it has not abated the pains of continuous vacation for everybody nations one whit or contributed in the least measure to that general good feeling which was supposed to follow the grounding of arms and which will eventually bless the inhabitants of trations of Dr. Time, the practitioner

who never takes a vacation.

America asked nothing in this war

but the right to participate in the subjection of the Power which had sunk American ships and murdered Amershipped can come out in anything like lean citizens. Our aims were victory the same amount at the point where and the rebabilitation of our reputation, somewhat smudged by the hesimate consumer. Put a billion dollars tancy of officeholders in recognizing making war upon us. We have, at the cost of sixty thousand lives and twentybillion and a quarter. Out of the the way of German territory, our hands of the jobbers and brokers on part in the material side of the peace have labored. In Prussian Poland it the way to the wholesalers it becomes treaty has been necessarily small; and a probable billion and a half. Out of we are not aware that the shipload ment that industries should not dethe hands of the wholesalers on the of geographers, cartographers and ethway to the retailers it becomes a prob- nologists taken to Europe by Colonel ricultural products of the Polish provable two billions. Out of the hands of House for the purpose of explaining the retailers on the way to the uiti. Europe to Europe had the slightest did not interfere with this side of mate consumers it becomes a probable effect upon anybody except—and in

France came out of the Hall of possible four billions. Just the freight! Mirrors with her dreams of fifty years realized. After the most gallant strug-It has been for this reason—the gle in history she has the satisfaction the insolence of BISMARCK, the whole Nevertheless, reluctant as he is to attitude of the German people and the ask a sinking transportation business bestial crimes of the invaders. No

Great Britain came as profitably together, the Director-General feels from the treaty room as the custom of attention to the rich mineral deposits that the stupendous operating deficit her empire is. She has her sea threatening the very Treasury may power, her dominions and her colo- and the part they will have in the was first stopped at the post office loop, sailor is tacking or beating his way with compel the Railroad Administration nies, and they have been added to at to fall back on the old, old trans- the expense of the beaten. Remember- The mineral wenith of Poland, she car tracks and is the safest. portation principle, so notorious in the ing the fine way in which England says, will consist of coal, iron, lead, wicked private management days, of kept her faith with Belgium none will begrudge her this triumph over be added the petroleum wells and the It is a fact that in spite of inflated the nation with which sooner or later rock salt mines of Galicia. The out-

it flowed before at low freight rates. with a high head, even if little more. tro-Hungarian Empire and allowed a it is a fact that because of inflated In a way hers was the finest part in considerable quantity for export. The prices there is traffic which will not the whole play. She had nothing ma- output of coal in the Polish district flow freely at the present freight terial to gain and all to lose. No reprates. It is a fact that there is traffic aration granted in the treaty will in 1913 was 52,000,000 tons. which will scarcely flow at all. So let bring back what Belgium sacrificed, It was to these mineral resources

Germany's punishment depends not pay what is now in force have a largely upon Germany. If she has their mineral fields at an early pethe grace nationally to accept her sen- riod. They worked the zinc mines continue order among a naturally or- Since the partition of their kingdom since the formation of the German of their provinces, Empire-if she does these things and In Russia the Poles were forced to meanwhile goes to work as she knows use coal from Russian mines and ealt how to work and tries to pay her debts she may be happy yet.

So much for the terms of peace, which might have been agreed upon months ago had it not been for the determination of Mr. Wilson to weave among the paragraphs of the treaty his covenant of a League of Nations framed to please Europe at the exense of the United States; a covenant no more necessary for the quick restitution of peace than Colonel House's ethnologists are necessary to prove that men have skulls.

Whatever the faults or virtues of the peace terms, they would look better alone.

A New World-Perhaps

Celebrating Saturday's historic event at Versailles, the World Peace Foundation remarks:

"The treaty as signed makes a new world, politically, physically, morally and spiritually."

As to the physical effect produced y the treaty on what has been satisactorily described as an objate sphe rold slightly flattened at the poles let us await the reports of the astrono

mers and the geologists. Perhaps the statesmen in Paris re ealed the law of gravitation and have provided for us something not just as good but infinitely better. But i will take some time for the earth to hear of such a change and adjust It self to the new conditions.

Despite the interpretation put of the German treaty by the World Peace Foundation the police found enough to do yesterdny to keep them busy. The new morals may be the privilege of the few, not of the many for a time. At any rate, grand juries will sit to-day, and the friends of John Barleycorn have not yet given up all hope of evading the burden of war time prohibition.

Politically, Mr. Wilson is looking forward to a busy summer, and candidates for the Republican nomination for President continue their activities The anarchist and the Industrial have been signed six months ago. The Worker of the World are still in a state of eruption. Violence of utter ance among parlor revolutionists is reported as normal. Mr. GARVAN has not stopped his systematic hunt for bomb throwers.

The world has been a pretty tough customer. It has been particularly hard on dreamers who forgot to keep their feet on the ground while their heads were in the air. More than one good and true man has under taken to remake it, and some of them have thought they succeeded. In spite of all their efforts, unhappy man bus his brow, and until life becomes a there will be discontent and repining on earth.

Poland a Self-Supporting State.

That Poland can be made an eco this ball of mud. But when that nomically independent nation has been the contention of its friends and cause of any eloquence at Versailles the advocates of its reestablishment or of anything written on paper. It upon its former territorial limits. will come through the healing minis. They have, however, usually given prominence to the success attained under rather adverse circumstances by the Poles in Warsaw and other manufacturing towns in Russian Poland and to the high development by Polish farmers of the agricultural lands of Austrian Galicia and Prussian Posen.

Premier Paderewski recently spoke of Poland as "still essentially an agthe manifest fact that Germany was ricultural land" but as seeking an with suspicion, industrial life through the development of its natural resources. The five billions of money, achieved these place which agriculture has among aims. Having nothing to demand in the Polish people is largely due to the political conditions under which they was to the interests of the Governvelop in Polish hands; but as the aginces were necessary to Prussia she Polish activity. Agriculture thus be. pires .- Newspaper headline. came the one industry to which the Poles could devote themselves without governmental opposition. In Aus trian Poland the conditions were similar; the railways were built, not for imposed upon the Polish province of seeks to impose on the United States. tive if they endangered those of the

German provinces. that will be incorporated in Poland | In Cincipnati economic rebuilding of the nation, a diagonal cut obviates crossing the his boat or vessel. zinc, copper and silver. To this can put of the Galician oil wells before Belgium walked out of the palace the war supplied the need of the Ausof Austria, the Cracow-Silesian basin, less than 5 degrees.

the traffic that will pay anyhow pay but she has the estisfaction of know- that Premier Padraewski referred as ment debta.

still more. Let the traffic that will ing that she appears to the world in the hopes of the upbuilding of the in- AS TO DECLARATIONS OF INdustrial life of Poland. The Poles began the development of some of near Cracow in the fourteenth century and the salt mines of Wieliczka in the eleventh century. In fact, the it will come orally and in point the output of the Galician salt mines un-

> from south Russia. While their manufactures made more progress in Russia than elsewhere, they were considered merely as additions to Russian industries and thrived only so long as they did not become rivals of Russian industrial undertakings. In the Silesian mineral fields German capital was chiefly employed and Germans controlled the industry. The efforts of the Poles to develop manufactures in Galicia were met by a decree of the Austrian Government which compelled the sending of all Great Britain to the power of legislatheir goods to Vienna to be stamped by the authorities there before they could be sold in Galicia. The natural result of these restrictive measures was to stifle Polish efforts, but with all artificial obstacles removed the Poles believe that they will be able to develop in time a high degree of

industrial activity. The boundaries fixed for Poland include the mining districts of the former Polish kingdom, thus furnishing practically all the minerals required in modern industries; they include also the rich agricultural lands of the Polish provinces and the manufacturing centres where Polish industrial skill reached its highest development. New Poland is thus from an economic point of view what the Polish people have sought, a truly selfsupporting State.

Safety and Sanity on the Fourth.

Although there is every reason why Independence Day should be celebrated this year with unusual enthusiasm the effort to relax the regulations against the promiscuous discharge of fireworks has failed, and in every State an effort will be made to keep men, women and children from burning and blowing themselves up in their patriotic emotion. All the Governors have joined the movement for safety and sanity, and the fire and life companies hope losses Insurance attributable to recklessness and ignorance will be smaller this year than ever before.

In New York and in other cities it has been proved conclusively that adequate expression can be given to love of country and respect for the Fathers of the Republic without wearing out the fire apparatus or filling the hospitals with mutilated citizens. There is no reason why good sense should not rule on the Fourth of July as well as on any other day in the rural and in the crowded sections of the land. The extension of safe and sone Independence Day observances to all of the United States will be an excellent thing; and there are a good many hundreds of thousands of young men here now who heard a sufficient number of explosions in Europe to satisfy helr appetites for firecre rest of their lives.

The Government has deported thirty a hundred more in custody or under from here should satisfy everybody.

President Wilson will sail for New York from Brest with the peace treaty in his pocket and with bitterness in his heart toward his foes in America -News from Paris.

Bitterness is a bad counsellor. The President may feel better when he lands in New York.

Bibulous gentlemen who telephone to their wives that they will be de-

former monarchs who have recently the waves. sought protection within their free tional drive for the relief not of the ing the water evaporated from the former royalties but of the suffering oceans, which water besides producing Swiss may be a charitable necessity the vegetation upon which are of the future.

New York hotels plan to bar vam-What will it matter as long as the

and penalties it imposes upon Ger-

"Jay Walking."

To THE HOLTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In many cases crossing the street in the

ROBERT GRIMSHAW. NEW YORK, June 28.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The Republic of Portugal has issued decree declaring free of import duties the following articles: Wheat and all other flour cereals, in the grain or as flour; corn, under license from the Ministry of Supplies, and olive oil of an acidity of not

An act which has just passed the Nova Scotia Legislature fixes 5 per cent, per annum as the rate of interest on judg-

DEPENDENCE. Those That Have Been Made, and the One That Is Still Needed.

TO THE EGITOR OF THE SUN-Str. The Fourth of July is close at hand and with nations accounting for its celebration. And with many of these will come the reminder that the great Declaration was receded by the much discussed Mecklenburg (N. C.) Declaration for Inde-pendence (May 31, 1775). The orators and doubtless some of them do know that Mecklenburg was not the first to speak thus; it had several predeces

The earliest that has been discov ered is a series of resolutions adopted by a town meeting at Mendon, Worcester county, Mass., in 1772. They are too long to be quoted entire, but a few sentences will plainly show their spirit; right to life, liberty and property" "that all just and lawful governmen consent of the people"; "that a right to liberty and property is absolutely unallenable." And, having the present crisis in mind, note especially the following: That the claims of the Parliament tion for the colonies, in all cases what ever, is extremely alarming and threatens the total deprivation of everything that is dear and valuable in life," and connect with it this: "That a voluntary renunciation of any powers or privileges included in or necessarily connected with a principle of self-preservation is manigreat Author of Nature, the Supreme to a nineteenth, then specify many causes of grievance similar to those in Jefferson's Declaration.

On September 6, 1774, delegates repesenting Suffolk county, Massachusetts met at Milton and adopted what were lieved to have been written by Joseph Warren, who was killed Dr. Bunker Hill. These also bear strong resemblance to the Declarat written by Jefferson. In Chester county Pennsylvania, such resolutions adopted on the same day (May 31, 1775) that the Meckienburg Declaration was issued. Here the gist of inde pendence is in the sentence, "Whatever person shall hereafter receive a com ission from the Crown, or attempt to ex ercise any such commission heretofore reountry." The next month (June 6, 1775) Cumberland county, New York (now included in Vermont), took similar action Thomas Paine, who came here from England in 1774, issued his famous pam phlet entitled "Common Sense," which in January, 1776, and in December he followed it with "The Crisis," which be gins with the famous sentence, "Th

are the times that try men's souls." The Suffolk Resolutions were present ed to the Continental Congress, which approved them September 17, 1774. By the way, that is a notable date in Ameri can history. The Federal Constitution, mitted to Congress September 17, 1787. Washington's Farewell Address bears date September 17, 1796. The bloodies day on this continent, Antietam, was tember 17, 1862.

Every day it becomes clearer that we become virtually a colony instead of a nation-one more Declaration of Indeendence, and it is the province of the proposed League of Nations, trying to be, for a change. tinker it into something acceptable and non-venomous, is not only derogatory to my trip far enough ahead I have man-South or the immense arid lands of the our dignity as a great people, but futile aged to get from one point to another West. for the purpose designed. The Senate eventually. Once on board the train I should assert our eternal independence have made a rather careful survey of as he in all probability will be by incontinently throwing overboard the passengers and I verily believe that receive employment from the the whole --- thing. And July 4 would 50 per cent. of the travel is deadhead. ment and will be paid perhaps \$4 a day.

be a good day for the deed. Whenever arises a real occasion for a nations. It is only necessary to mention the everthrow of the first Napoleon, the allen anarchists recently and has half thwarting of Russia in the Crimea and to the absolute exclusion of business thwarting of Russia in the Crimes (1854-5) and the recent defeat of the Kaiser and his horde of Huns. The league forms, does its work, dissolves and the several nations return to their usual pursuits. So it has been ever since and indefiniteness about the amounts. watch. As these departing guests Kaiser and his horde of Huns. The don't like America and America league forms, does its work, dissolves doesn't like them their disappearance and the several nations return to their the Seven marched against Thebes; and which railroad employees, especially scheme on the soldier? If this appronot always be so. Rossiter Johnson. AMAGANSETT, June 28.

THE IDLE WIND.

Here Is a Plan for Utilizing Boundless Power Now Wasted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Fre tained down town this evening on quently we hear or read about how business may expect to be treated people are lamenting over that the power represented in the ocean waves It is reported that the people of thing about using more power of the Switzerland are getting tired of the wind, which is the immediate cause of

The wind is also the immediate cause The root of the trouble of the sigantic powers obtained from the seems to be that most of the ex-kings waterfalls, because it is the wind that hard up. Perhaps an interna- moves over the land the clouds containing our wonderful and inestimably precious lives-God's noblest creaturesgives us power, heat and light, electrically and otherwise, when its surplus over the railroads. returns to its source, the ocean. A real perpetual motion indeed.

Along the ocean shores, mountain tops and other heights the wind can be com- from his home town of more than twenty "It is a severe treaty in the duties polled through windmills to compress the many," according to President Wilson, distributed wherever needed. It is easy commercial but strategic purposes, and to some Americans it appears to to get the compressed air to gather electricity by revolving dynamo armatures with it. Thus the wind can be produce power for all work and all heat and light, outside that from the sun, needed for all time that the earth may remain inhabitable.

Now for a little illustration of the

The wind power may also be used for keeping elevated storage tanks or reserutilized the same as common waterfalls. GUSTAF H. ANDER.

NEW YORK, June 28.

Rapid Transit in Missouri. From the Barnard Bulletin.

What is one of the strangest freaks of the cyclone which passed through Barnard recently was the finding of a check be-longing to Mrs. J. B. Elliott in a pasture near Denver, Mo., nearly forty miles away. The check was an old one that had been put away in a trunk. The trunk was Skibosh, convicted D tound near the rives some distance away. Parceny from person.

VICE AND CRIME.

Why Is Human Weakness Punished More Severely Than Malignity?

To THE HOLTOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The arrests of innocent women on false harges naturally provoke indignation Yet certain recent episodes in your city are chiefly significant after all because of the light they throw upon the methods of the "vice squad" in dealing with women who are not innocent. Justice is not question of moral character. But the failure to distinguish between vice and crime has se perverted the administracountry is so severe with the sinner and so lenient with the criminal.

The problem of the girl in the street be solved off hand. But so far our attempts to solve it have not been marked with any great measure of success. The failure of parental discipline probably accounts in large part for the vast num ber of misguided girls who are silly rather than vicious and who, having neither the sense nor the will power to resist temptation, take the first step the primrose path with an imperfect conception of the consequences. But this step should not be irrevocable, nor would it be if justice were more often tempered with mercy. These plain clothes men are too often

apable of neither. Here in Philadelphia at least—and it is perhaps fair to assume that conditions are much the same New York—they act as agents provocateurs. They tempt the girls to break the law and then arrest them. They do the wrong and first begin to brawl. Thus girls with no evil intent are drawn into the net because they are foolish enough to get into conversation with them. Conditions here have been so bad at times that magistrates have refused to convict any girl on the unsupported testimony of a detective. The patrolman on the beat

To shame publicly the girl who is just beginning to go wrong is to make it imble for her thereafter to go right. She is branded in the eyes of her friends and neighbors. Thus, having the name she will go on with the game. As for the thoroughly victous girl, the hardened prostitute, she is usually shrewd enough o keep out of the hands of the detec to be on such terms with him that he will be conveniently blind to her What shall be said of a system which

actually multiplies the evil it is supposed

EDWARD FULLER. PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

THE RAILROAD SERVICE.

Deadheads and Lack of Accommoda tions Noted by One Traveller. To the Holton of The Sun-Sir: After

eading the letter by "Satisfied Traveler" in THE SUN I venture a comment on one of the outstanding impressions For about four months during the late

winter and early spring I had business which required my travelling about the country, principally east of the Missisippi. I cannot say that I noticed any letting down of courtesy as compared with any time during my recollection of the roads' private control. If one has patience enough and vigor enough to hold his place in the discouragingly long lines at ticket offices he is reasonably sure of at ticket offices he is reasonably sure of attention by the clerk on duty. But what does it avail him if the train in which he is interested is to leave within the next \$1,200 in order that he may make an wo or three days? "No space left" is the report most of the time. "Everything Senate to proclaim it. Paltering with the gene up through next Sunday," it may

> vielding no revenue in fare or by tax to either the railroad or the Government. Railroad employees are to all appearon trips in no way to the public interest | quire as an initial payment.

and indefiniteness about the amounts merely nominal amount of labor which this proposal." is required from the men. Under the circumstances would it not be fair, considering that millions are being scooped from the public funds to make up inhalf fare rule for employees save when in a distinctly public errand? Those with whom I have talked have made no such claim. In fact the free traveller BOSTON, June 28.

How Far Did a "Satisfied Traveller Journey!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: "Satisfied Traveller" reminds me of the "traveller" I met on a train one morning two months after the Government took He told me how well the railroads

were being run. I found upon inquiry that this was the gentleman's first trip miles in five years.

"Satisfied Traveller" should average 1,800 miles a month and then write be quite different. HENRY F. GILG. ATLANTIC CITY, June 28.

New York's Senators Reassured.

have read with interest the letter of In a recent address before the middle of a block is much less dan- immense power of the wind. If there Lauren Carroll, president of the Fif-Royal Geographical Society of Lon- gerous than taking it at the intersection were many trillions of vessels on the teenth Assembly District Republican don Miss M. A. Czapiicka directed of two streets, as there are but two ocean the wind would move not only club, published directions from which vehicles may apone but all of them, yes, even against I am not a member of his club, but for one but all of them, yes, even against I am not a member of his club, but for one but all of them, yes, even against I have been a con-In Cincinnati, where "jay walking" wind was blowing, as is done when a sistent Republican and believe I have a ber of the Board of Supervisors of Westwas first stopped at the post office loop, sailor is tacking or beating his way with fair knowledge of the condition of the chester county, was a process server for bishop wrote. "I saw in vision the Republican organizations on Manhattan Judge Cowie. MacPherson suffered from never ending procession of gallant Irius

If anything can be proved by the r voirs supplied with water, which may be sults of elections, the present Republican organizations of this city by the last election for Mayor and the last election for Governor were proved to be huge jokes. If Senators Calder Wadsworth have nothing worse to fear than the displeasure of the Republican clubs of this city they are quite safe. NEW YORK, June 28.

> Mercy for an Immortal From the Wisconsin State Journal. AppMeation for pardon: Helen Kush Skibosh, convicted December 28, 1918, of

SOLDIERS' LAND BILL The Sun Calendar CALLED HUGE GRAB

Nichols Says Mondell Measure Has Patriotic Title to Aid Unworthy Scheme.

SEES BIG COMPANY'S HAND

Press Agent Said to Be Booming \$500,000,000 Outlay to Benefit Only 100,000.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WARHINGTON, June 29.—An attack on the soldiers' farm land bill of Reprecentative Mondell (Wyo.), Republican loor leader in the House, was launched o-day by Representative Nichols (Mich.) in a statement which he made public. Hearings on the measure were completed recently by the Public Lands Committe of the House and a favorable report was ordered, although opposition to the bill developed during the hearings. In ome quarters the assertion was made to-day that the measure may cause a fight in the Republican representation in the House, the East lining up against the West. The statement of Repre-

sentative Nichols follows: "In the name of the soldier an attempt is now being made to have Congress enact the most gigantic land reclamation laws probably proposed in any ountry in the world.

"The preliminary appropriation it pro-oses to authorize is the staggering sum The preliminary appropriation it pro-poses to authorize is the staggering sum of \$500,000,000. Such a colossal scheme to develop the swamp, arid and cut over lands would never yen have received serious consideration had not the patri-otic impulses of a grateful people been appealed to by giving a title to the measure indicating that it was designed primarily as an aid to the soldiers to own rural homes.
"In the name of the soldier, but

strangely enough paid and employed by a private land corporation, a profesnal publicity agent has been at work regularly the meetings of the Public Lands Committee of the House and sending broadcast throughout the coun try propaganda showing what a won-derful opportunity will be given the re-turned soldier. In the name of the soldier many other influences have been brought to bear on persons concerned with this legislation that could easily

traced to private interests Small Percentage to Benefit.

"With the United States facing a national debt almost beyond the imagina-tion, with the people of the country bur-dened with taxation, we are invited to appropriate \$500,000,000 as a starter for soldiers' aid plan that it 's idmitted cannot possibly take care of more than approximately 100,000 of the 4,500,000 men who participated in the

"But it is pointed out by many persons favoring the bill, that Congress will undoubtedly be called upon for ad-ditional appropriations from time to time for the purpose of extending the opera-tions of the scheme. And so at the rate of \$500,000,000 for every 100,000 soldiera, it is proposed gloriously to re-claim all the idle lands of the country.

initial payment on the farm, improve-nents and stock. Personally I cannot magine a soldier with that amount o be, for a change.

However, by putting the date of However, by putting the date of sted either in the swamp land of the

"But if the soldler is without money By ceaseless toil and unremit rifice, he is expected to be able to save enough in from three to five years to ances allowed to joy ride over the land pay this \$1,200 the Government will re-

"Why pin this great land reclaiming

now drawing, but after the several lar- take care of or to aid 100,000 soldiers it gesses by McAdoo and by Hines the is quite apparent that there will be wages must be handsome, considering the nothing doing for the millions of boys who will see no advantage for them it

Harding Predicts Failure.

Senator Harding (Ohio), commenting to-night on the Mondell bill and its comcreasing deficiencies, to have at least a panion bill in the Senate, which bears principle of self-determination that fare rule for employees save when the name of the Smoot bill since it was peoples; both houses of Congress half fare rule for employees save when it clearly appears that they are engaged introduced by Senator Smoot (Utah), ing the fine American tradition of sup-

is often an employee's wife and in no energy and enterprise of its tested manway entitled to practise this imposition on the public.

BEACON.

The voice of men like void race who energy and enterprise of its tested manhood through the adoption of a sound, have so amply manifested ther devipractical soldiers' settlement programme tion to our republic by taking up arms practical soldiers' settlement programme that will mean an abiding union of man and soll. Moreover, it must not fail to afford opportunity for land settlement to its returning fighters that in all conditions may be considered just reward for their sacrifice.

"I am forced to the conviction that the amount of our fethers should not remain the convictions of the settlement hills now pending in the Sensing country in all Europe to be expected.

settlement bills now pending in the Sen-ate and House, the Smoot bill and the cluded from the right of self-determina-Mondell bill, which are essentially alike in their embodiment of the Interior Department's programme, would commit at being unable to address the New Yes-

JUDGE GIVES BLOOD. BUT CONSTABLE DIES Sacrifice of Ossining Jurist Fails to Save Life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I transfusion. The funeral day from his late home. day from his late home.

Judge Cowie gave the last pint of his the trunt of battle on many

blood on Friday to save MacPherson's life. This was the second transfusion since it was for our own glorious reperation the jurist had undergone in public and also for the protection of three weeks.

WEATHER DELAYS BOMBER,

Handley-Page Fliers Now Hope to Get Away To-morrow.

ued unfavorable weather condi-the Handley-Page transatiantic flight from Harbor Grace again has been postponed, it was announced here toTHE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. Standard Time Sun rises......5:27 A M Sun sets......5:21 P R

Moon sets 10:21 P M

For eastern New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

For New Jersey—Fair to-day; warmer in interior; fair and warmer to-morrow; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

For northern New England—Fair to-day; warmer in interior; fair te-morrow mederate northeast winds.

For southern New England—Fair to-day; warmer in interior; fair and warmer to-morrow; moderate northeast winds.

For western New York—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

WASHINGTON. June 29.—Pressure is high over the east half of the country, aithough falling over the extreme North, while in the West it remains low, with a marked depression over North Dakots. With the exception of local thunder show it is not the east of the same northwest, fair weather has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours with continued high temperatures over the west-tinued high temperatures over the west-tinued high temperatures over the west-tinued high temperatures over the seaton bigher in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, while in the Atlantic and sast Gulf States they were quite low for the season. With the exception of occasional local thunder showers in Florida and the south portion of the east Gulf district the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River.

Weather. Pr. Cle Cong Clear Chart Clear Chart Clear Chart Ch Ubany 72
Ubany 63
Saltimore 70

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS. Barometer \$A.M.
Humidity \$5
Wind—direction N.F.
Wind—velocity 18
Weather Clear
Precipitation None The temperature in this city yesterday as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table: \$ P. M. . . . 65 \$ P. M. . . . 68 \$ P. M. . . . 68 11 Mid 57 Highest temperature, 65, at 5:10 P. M. Lowest temperature, 52, at 7 A. M. Average temperature,

EVENTS TO-DAY.

National Council on Workmen's Com nastion,
A. M.
Showing of Canadian war memorials
nderson Galleries, Park avenus and

Showing of Canadian war memorials Anderson Galleries, Park avenue and Pffty-ninth street. Park avenue and Fffty-ninth street. Barbara Frietchie Post of American Legion, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, P. M. Stadium Symphony Orchestra concert. Lewisohn Stadium, 137th street and Amsterdam avenue, & P. M. Welcome to the 404th Telegraph Battalion by the New York Telephone Company at the Seventh Regiment Armory, 2:30 P. M.

ARCHBISHOP HOLDS HOPE FOR IRELAND

Writes Chaplain Duffy His Faith That U. S. Voices Will Be Heeded.

"Many lands you have helped to liberate, though not as yet, alas! the one in which, after America, you, as I myself, are most deeply interested."
So wrote Archbishop Hayes last night
to Chaplain Duffy of the "Fighting
Sixty-ninth." Bestowing praise upon the New York regiment recruited from Erin's sons, the churchman recalled

Sarsfield's sole lament as his life blood flowed, that it was not shed for Ireland.
"The Irish sword, which has been drawn the world over for the cause of liberty," he wrote, "has once more borne "The end, I hope and believe, is se set. Our President has laid down the

"The country must not fail in its great opportunity of throwing open the potential wealth of its idle lands to the "The voice of men like yourselves."

tion."
The Archbishop expressed his regret the country to failure in both respects." Chapter of Rainbow Division Veterals to take place at the Sixty-minth Regiment Armory this evening. hoped to do so at a future date, praising both the Twenty-cover he Seventy-seventh divisions in particularly upon the men of the !

ninth, who went overseas with the Forty-second Division.
"I shall be pardoned," he said. "If I Ossining, N. Y. June 29.—Constable William MacPherson died despite the sacrifice of Judge George Cowie, who gave nearly a quart of his blood by transfusion. The funeral was held to-day from his late home.

Judge Cowie gave the last pint of his the removal of the rail to arms, and with what sources the best pount of buttle on cany force. public and also for the pa

lade who went forth to fight on every field in Europe and for the benefit of every land save the one for which the would gladly have died."

BIG DIRIGIBLE NEARLY READY. Sr. John's, N. F., June 29.—Hecause of R-34 Could Sail To-night From

Scotland if So Desired. By the Associated Press

flight from Harbor Grace again has been postponed. It was announced here to-night by Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, pilot of the big bomber.

Admiral Kerr expects to remain here across the Atlantic has been a constant of the control of th until tomorrow, but hopes to be able to start the flight Tuesday in order to cross the Atlantic before the big British dirigible starts from England.

The weather, however, and must be settled.